

AND MEDICINES
FISH, OIL & GLASS
LUGGINS & CO. at the North
Fourth and Zane streets, Phila-
delphia, have a fresh supply of the
which will be sold low for cash.

Nutmegs, Cloves,
Indigo, Cinnamon,
Rhubarb powdered,
Jalap. do.
Calomel,
Red Precipitate,
Lee's New-London
Mead's pills,
Anderson's do.,
Hooper's do.,
Farrar's Emetic,
Green Tarrar,
Day & Martin's Black-
St. Alban's
Linnec Oil,
Dry White Lead,
Ground do.,
Furniture Wax,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Castor Oil, cold pressed,
Spirits of Nitric Acid,
Spirits Wine rectified,
White Wax, Whiting,
Window Glass, 8 by 10,
do. do. 10 by 12,
Vials, Vial Corks, &c.,
Feb 8-cowly

ES B. WOOD,
between Front and Second streets,
Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS and keepers
constantly on hand, the Patent
Wheat Fans and the old Patent
Fans, likewise, Fan for cleaning
Coffee and Rice and all other
Grain.

of a superior kind, and
others of all sorts and sizes,
at the lowest prices.

of other purposes, will be
sent by mail, on moderate terms.

SPRING SADDLES.
KENS & SON,
HAVING purchased the
exclusive right of
manufacturing Mr. Ken-
s' new and improved
Patent Saddle, with
Rings, Saddles, within
the city and county of
Philadelphia, now offer
for sale, and will keep
at their Manufactory, No.
107 N. 2ND STREET, a good stock
of Gentlemen's Saddles, and
which has been pronounced
to be the greatest im-
provement to the public; the Saddle
is to be free from any in-
jury to the back, and to carry the
weight easily.

are particularly requested to
above mentioned establish-
ment, and judge for them-
selves of the Spring Saddle,
and be accommodated with one
of, where there is likewise
of the ordinary kind of
Saddles, Trunks, Harness,
&c.

for sale on the most re-
asonable and retail. oct 26-6m

and Storekeepers.
being constantly en-
gaged in making circulars and
advertisements to make them in the
city, at a low price. Store-
keepers and inside Sash
manufacturers to employ him, as in
the part pay in gold.
JOHN GALLWAY,
at the S. W. corner of 13th
and 14th streets, dec 7-6m

Mercer & Taylor,
business at the South-East
and SECOND STREETS,
Philadelphia, have received, and
are executing in the most fas-
tidious manner the following
prices:

PAINTING
Painting of houses, &c. \$3 50
Painting of houses, &c. 3 50
Painting of houses, &c. 1 25
Painting of houses, &c. 1 25

& SON,
FIFTH STREET. Persons
of interest, may be ac-
cessible to property in the
city, and notes of hand
&c., where Real Estate of
houses, Military Land,
are bought and sold on
commission. Papers for Alien
and Mechanics' Bonds
drawn, and their regis-
tration. Writings of all
kinds, always to be had
cheaply in the performance
herein the aid of an agent
agent or useful.

Estates, &c. kept open
Fifty cents charge for
June 8-11

BROWNE,
AND TAYLORS, No. 2
street, between North and
Fifth streets, inform their friends
that they have now on
of the most fashionable
of CASSIMERES and
fashion: together with
and CLOAKS, which
at low rate. Any of the
on the most reason-
able terms, and they will be able to
to may favour them
now 30-11

TRIBER
at his Manufactory,
Alley, a few doors
opposite Girard's
supply of Boots and
of all qualities. Also, a
pair of shoes.
JOSEPH COGGINS,
between Front and
Second streets, Phila-
delphia.

VENING POST
at two dollars per
in advance, or three
at the end of the year.
The city must be re-
otherwise the pa-
the close of the pa-
been made.
the part of
the kind of previous

The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. II.—No. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1823.

Whole No. 85.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extract from an unfinished Poem on South America.

And now beneath Pacific's wave, the last
of lingering beam of Peru's God has past;
The gathering shades of night together roll,
And stretch their mantle to the farthest pole;
The weary eagle seeks his mountain nest,
Vaino's warriors throw their javelin's down,
And bent knee crave their God's benison,
And bent knee crave their God's benison.

Like the fierce torrent breaking from the chain
of stern Winter, rushes to the main,
And bearing onward, with overwhelming force,
And bearing onward, with overwhelming force,
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TO MESSRS QUIZ & CO.
A "hanging look," you say my verses wear,
Wishing no doubt to prove what wits ye are;
But Pope has said, and time has proved its weight,
That genuine poetry should always bear,
A semblance to the deeds they celebrate.
Then as a hanging deed my verse presented,
A "hanging look," its merits but augmented.

P. P. P.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

As rises up at dawn of day,
You dazling orb of early light,
And while he keeps one even way,
That course is still undim'd and bright.
As when he rose and shot his rays,
O'er ocean's boundlessness of sprays,
So genius rises, pure and fair,
Nor heeds the tempests that arise,
For when they have dispersed in air,
Just like you glory of the skies,
Her brilliant course she safely steers,
And lives and shines 'mid storms or tears.

Oh! if the mind should chance to gaze,
On Fancy's rich meridian blaze,
And view upon her golden wing,
Some pilgrim from the muse's spring
Reclining there, and doubly blest,
Fann'd by her fairies into rest,
How would the heart with rapture beat,
To gain so high and proud a seat,
To slumber on her silken wing,
And live in one eternal spring.

To the sweet Bard, whose gentle lyre,
Was swept in Truth's unerring cure,
We vain would on thy brow desire
The laurel of the world's applause.
For thee it will forever bloom,
And all thy darkened hours illumine.
Thy harp "Musaeus" ne'er should sleep,
While fame to thee her tribute brings,
And with some balm'd subject sweep
Its soft and gently warbling strings.
To thee the muse her tribute pays,
And she will hover round thy head,
To crown thy last declining days,
When all thy brightest hopes have fled.

But there are fairer hands than thine,
Would they but touch their dormant lyre,
Might wake its numbers more divine,
Than angels sung o'er golden wire.
To thee "Tristram" lovely maid,
Our humble court we'd love to pay,
And gladly round thy temples braid
A chaplet of the greenest bay.
For thou canst boast that dazling beam,
That Genius on her votaries sheds,
And thou canst swell the poet's theme,
E'en thou on classic ground he treads.

Then lovely maid, that slumber break
That o'er thy harp has lain so long,
For thou canst from its strings awake,
The sweetest, softest, gentlest song.
And could we wield with Poet's fire,
The quill that genius gave to thee,
We'd tune for thee our varied lyre,
And thou our perfect theme should be.
But we ne'er could those boasted flowers,
That bloom Parnassian heights among,
Nor has our harp, in golden hours,
By Fancy's fairy hands been strung.
Yet we will gaze with eager eye,
When'er the Post shall reach our door,
Still hoping we may there descry,
From thy bright plume a line or more.

March 8, 1823. QUIZ & Co.

The Lord will not hold him guiltless that
taketh his name in vain.

It is a matter of regret to the real Christian,
to hear the name of his Christ and of God vilified by
the ungodly: of more regret, to see the professing
Christian, who has done much, evidently meritorious
and praiseworthy, unaccountably neglect to
warn such of his children or servants as have im-
bued the dreadful practice of profane cursing and
swearing; but of the most regret, to see those
who have entirely escaped the pollutions of the
world, and tasted of the heavenly gifts, to become
again entangled, through the wantonness of their
companions, in this, of all others, the most awful
practice. For, says the apostle, "Above all things
my brethren, swear not: neither by heaven, neither
by any other oath; but let your yea be yea, and
your nay be nay; lest ye fall into condemnation."
Shall the impious, by the way side and at the
corners of the streets, raise their unhalloved
exclamations in defiance of the Majesty on high, with-
out one warning voice or monetary check? If pa-
rents, guardians, or those upon whom this duty
may devolve, suffer their children or servants to be
thus vile, without any restraint, can they expect
to remain innocent themselves? surely not.
One example only will be quoted from Scripture
to prove this; it is enough God shall judge you.
1 Sam. iii. 12, 13, 14. "In that day I will perform
against Eli, all things which I have spoken con-
cerning his house; when I will make an end.
For I have told him that I will judge his house
forever, for the iniquity which he knoweth; be-
cause his sons made themselves vile, and he re-
strained them not. And therefore I have sworn
unto the house of Eli, that the iniquity of Eli's
house shall not be purged with sacrifice nor offering
forever." Hence it is perceived, that the af-
fections which befel the high priest Eli, were not
for the commission of known duty.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

"You Swear like a Gentleman."

and finally having taken his degree of cursing and
swearing at Billingsgate, England, now stands forth
as an apt accomplished teacher of the never-to-be-
sufficiently-extolled, all comprehensive, the cream
of gentility and grace giving art of cursing and
swearing.

Ladies and gentlemen instructed in the most
fashionable and elegant baths imaginable, all to be
peculiarly adapted to their several ages, manners
and professions.

He has now ready for the press, a work entitled
"The Complete Oath Register or every man his own
Curser and Swearer," containing oaths and imprecations
for all occasions, seasons and tastes—Also,
Sentimental Oaths, lispily softened to the lips of
the ladies.

Dr. Deal Damn, will give private lessons in clas-
sical and poetical oaths, for special conversations at
\$1 per dozen—pupils to make their own selec-
tions—second quality at 75 cents. Lists for blas-
phemy rendered cost free.

P. S.—Extra cursing and swearing furnished at
the shortest notice; clubs and dinner parties served
with the choicest expletions; and duellists al-
ways supplied gratis with the thanks of the Doc-
tor.

EXTRACTS FROM SOAME JENYNGS.

Inquietudes of mind cannot be prevented with-
out first eradicating all our inclinations and pas-
sions, the winds and tides that preserve the great
ocean of human life from perpetual stagnation. So
long as men have pursuits, they must meet with
disappointments; and whilst they have disappoint-
ments, they must be disquieted; whilst they are
injured, they must be inflamed with anger; and
whilst they see cruelties, they must be melted
with pity; whilst they perceive danger, they must
be sensible of fear; and whilst they behold beauty,
they must be inflamed by love; nor can they be ex-
empted from the various anxieties attendant on
these various and turbulent passions. Yet without
them we should be undoubtedly less happy and
safe; for without anger we should not defend our-
selves, and without pity we should not assist
others, without fear we should not preserve our
lives; and without love they would not be worth
preserving.

Pains of body are, perhaps, but the necessary
consequences of the union of material and spiritual
essences, for matter being by nature divisible,
when endued with sensibility, must probably be
affected by pains and pleasures by its different
modifications; wherefore, to have been freed from
our sufferings, we must have been deprived of all
our sensual enjoyments; a composition by which
few surely would be gainers. Besides, the pains
of our bodies are necessary to make us continual-
ly mindful of their preservation; for what num-
berless lives would be lost in every trifling pursuit,
or flung away in ill humour, was the piercing of
a sword no more painful than the tickling of a
feather.

Death, the last and most dreadful of all evils, is
so far from being one, that it is the infallible cure
for all others—
To die is landing on some silent shore,
Whose billows never beat, nor tempest roar;
Ere we feel the icy stroke its o'er.

For, abstracted from the sickness and sufferings
usually attending it, it is no more than the expira-
tion of that term of life God was pleased to be-
stow on us, without claim or merit on our part.
But was it an evil ever so great, it could not be
remedied by one much greater, which is by living
for ever; by which means our wickedness, unre-
strained by the prospect of a future state, would
grow so unproportionable, our sufferings so intoler-
able by perpetration, and our pleasures so tire-
some by repetition, that no being in the universe
could be so completely miserable as a species of im-
mortal men. We have no reason therefore to look
upon death as an evil, or to be fearful of it as a
punishment, even without any supposition of a
future life; but if we consider it as a passage to
a more perfect state, or a remove into an eternal
succession of still improving states (for which we
have the strongest reasons,) it will then appear a
new favour from the divine munificence; and a
man must be as absurd to repine at dying, as a
traveller would be, who proposed to himself a de-
lightful tour through various unknown countries,
to lament that he cannot take up his residence at
the first dirty inn which he hits at on the road.

The Ladies' Friend.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

Domestic love! not in proud palace halls
Is often seen thy beauty to abide;
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,
That in the thickest of the woodbine hide;
With hum of bees around, and from the side
Of wooded hills some little bubbling spring,
Shining along through banks with harebells dyed:
And many a bird to warble on the wing.
When Morn her saffron robe o'er Heaven and
earth doth fling.

O love of loves!—to thy white hand is given
Of earthly happiness the golden key;
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's even,
When the babes cling around their father's knee;
And thine the voice, that on the midnight sea,
Melt the rude mariner with the thoughts of home,
Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see.
Spirit! I've built a shrine; and thou hast come,
And on its altar closed—forever closed thy plume!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is a common observation, that children are
too little sensible of the duty which they owe
their parents—too little concerned to return the ob-
ligations which parental kindness and affection have
imposed upon them—the cares and anxieties, the
numberless hours of solicitude, which the help-
less period of infancy occasions to the parents—the fos-
tering care and protection which childhood and
youthful age require, seldom are followed by an
adequate return of gratitude. But when the play-
ful volatility of childhood has subsided—when
the years of maturity have ushered them forward
upon the stage of the world—when in their turn,
the children themselves become the parents of a
progeny of their own, then they learn to feel and
appreciate the obligations of duty toward their
parents—then, the cares and anxieties which
they feel for the happiness of their own offspring
awakens in them a proper sense of filial affection
and gratitude—These sentiments will receive some
little illustration from the following story of Ma-
ria M.—the daughter of a merchant of am-
ple fortune in this city, who, though he had other
children equally entitled to his love, yet, he shewed
an extraordinary share of affection for Maria—

To a beautiful exterior were added the graceful
accomplishments of an elegant and refined educa-
tion; but these seemed to have only an effect to
swell Maria's pride—she felt but little of a proper
sentiment of affection and gratitude toward her
fond parent. Giddy, volatile and vain, she little
reflected how much her future happiness depend-
ed upon her prudence, and never perhaps consid-
ered how cruelly an irreverent act of disobedience
must stab him to the heart. Maria's attractions
drew round her a circle of admirers, and from the
particular attentions she received from one young
man of distinguished merit, her father had flatter-
ing hopes of seeing her happily settled in matri-
monial life—these hopes, however, were soon
frustrated. A trifling occurrence, as is often the
case in love affairs, produced a love quarrel—Ma-
ria, piqued at what she construed into coldness
and neglect in her lover, resolved to avenge it by
encouraging the addresses of a rival suitor, a man
with whom she had but a short acquaintance, and
one in whom the discerning eye of an anxious and
watchful parent discovered no substantial merit—
he warned his beloved daughter of her impru-
dence—he endeavoured to reconcile her to her
ci-devant lover—he forbade her receiving the ad-
dresses of the former, and even interdicted the
rights of hospitality, by closing the doors of his
mansion against him. Maria construed all these
into so many acts of parental tyranny. She clan-
destinely met her proscribed lover in her walks
abroad—was married, and eloped with him to a
neighboring city. It had never entered her im-
agination, that her indulgent parent would so
far withdraw his affection from her as to disinher-
it her; but she was fatally convinced of her error
when she opened his letter informing her of his
determination never to have any further inter-
course with a child, whose perverse acts of disobe-
dience, had destroyed his hopes and his peace—
The expectations of her fortune being thus defeat-
ed, her husband began to treat her with indif-
ference, and exchanged her presence for the gam-
bling table; where he soon was enlisted with a
gang of counterfeiters, and finally was arrested by
the arm of justice and shut up in the state prison,
leaving the unfortunate Maria, now the mother of a
helpless infant, destitute and friendless, to the mer-
cy of the winds and waves of life's tempestuous
ocean. In the first moments of agonizing distra-
ction, when she learned her fate, nothing but the
indissoluble ties of maternal affection for her babe,
prevented her from an act of desperation on her
own person. She now felt the misery to which
her disobedience had brought her; she looked
upon her little innocent as it lay smiling in her lap,
unconscious of its mother's woe; she clasped it to
her bosom; her despair softened into anguish and
a copious flood of tears brought some relief to her
struggling soul. The circumstances of her forlorn
and destitute situation became known to her fa-
ther, he immediately set out to search for his lost
child, he found her in a miserable obscure apart-
ment, half famished, weeping over her infant prattler.
Adversity had left but the wreck of her for-
mer charms; her father saw her grief, and felt
all the impulse of sympathy and a father's love—he
clasped the penitential Maria in his arms, and
sealed her pardon with the kiss of paternal affec-
tion, without permitting her even to supplicate his
compassion and forgiveness. He brought her
home, and in her paternal mansion from which she
once voluntarily exiled herself, she has found an
asylum from her misfortunes. There she lives
retired from the world, and by her unremitting at-
tention, her filial and affectionate conduct, she is
making full reparation for former disobedience,
and smoothing the declining passage of her vena-
rable parent to the tomb. The concern and soli-
tude for the happiness of her infant prattler, has
awakened her to a full sense of the duty she owes
her parent, and from this source she has learned
to set a proper value upon the tenderness of a fa-
ther. From the example of the unfortunate Maria
M. let the amiable and smiling daughters of pros-
perity learn to put a just estimate upon the im-
portant blessings of paternal care and protection—
Let them remember that the fruit of disobedience,
though it be sweet for a time, yet by the wise dis-
pensations of heaven it is often turned into bitter-
ness.

MONITEUR.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

There are few writers of the present age whose
works have been more extensively read on either
side the Atlantic than those of Miss Edgeworth.
Mixing so constantly the useful with the sweet, this
lady is held in favorable estimation, as a writer,
here, as well as in her native country: therefore,
the following extract of a letter from her to a li-
terary friend on this side the water, cannot be other-
wise than interesting.

"Thank you for the Spy. I cannot agree with
you in thinking it a flashy performance. We read
it aloud in our family, and notwithstanding many
peculiar faults of style and composition, and the
wearisome trick of describing every creature's
looks and emphasis every time they speak or
move, we found it highly interesting, describing
manners and a state of society that are new to us
—and independently of the American value we
think it a work of great genius. In the Flemish
style nothing in Washington Irving, or even in
Walter Scott, is a more perfect narrative than the
Irish follower of the Damp, Betty: I single her out
as an instance, because of her we can best judge.
She is one of the most faithful and exquisite Irish
characteristic touches, and yet representing a whole
class. The humor, and wit, and blunder, and sa-
tirical, and good nature, and want of moral princi-
ple, and abundance of moral feeling, most happily
blended together, so as to make it genuine Irish—
It has the rare merit of not being the least exagger-
ated in humor; and the dialect is such as could
not have been hit except by one well acquainted
with Irish characters.

"But independently of Betty, there is very strong
drawing of character and of human nature in gen-
eral, as of national character, in this work. The
story I regard you as confessed, and I think it
can ever make a spy an heroic character. From
Dolan in the line to Major Andre, and from Ma-
jor Andre to this instrument of Washington, it
has been found impracticable to raise a spy into a
hero. Even the punishment of hanging goes against
all heroic stomachs—the scaffold is a glorious
thing, and may be brought on the stake with safety—
but would even Shakespeare venture the gib-
bet?"

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

FROM MY OAKEN TABLE.

"Ah me!" cried Magdalen Stapleton, as she
came wringing her hands out of the cellar. "What
is the matter—what ails the girl?" said Mrs. Whit-
worth: "Has an adder bit you?" "Oh, no!"
"Have you run a nail in your foot?" "Ah! no;
but I was thinking as I placed the heavy pot of
lard on the shelf, that if I was married and had a
baby, and it had grown large enough to follow me,
and the pot had fallen on its head, it might have
killed the poor, blessed little creature!" And here
her tears flowed afresh.

And pray, gentle readers, how much better
founded are 18-20ths of the troubles that afflict
your selves, or the other inhabitants of the world.
How few—how very few, are the real requisites
of life. They bear a fair relation to the little need-
ed after we leave the world. Then a few boards,
a winding sheet, and six feet by two of earth, an-
swer all our purposes. Now thousands of families
live, and enjoy their living, who feed upon less than
is wasted from your supplies.

Cumming wanted honour—wanted fame; wanted
revenge—M. Duffie, several things, not more
reasonable. Arabella is happy or miserable as
she finds that her bonnet is No. 60, and her friend
Charlotte's a few numbers lower or higher—
Ruth is unhappy that she was not invited to De-
borah's party—Jared is unhappy because John
has a house larger and better furnished, although
his own has more room, and is finished in a style
of superlative elegance—Could you stop half
the long faces in the city, and compel them to tell
you the cause of their gloomy and desponding
looks, you would find that their unhappiness had
as little just foundation as Magdalen Stapleton's.
What then? What a question!—Go to!—Be
more rational in what you desire: enjoy the good
things within your power, without vainly sighing
for those beyond it, or making yourselves miserable
on account of fancied misfortune or imaginary ills.

OLD HODGE.

COLLECTANEA.

A REGULAR THING.

A traveller gives the following account of the
exaggerated and gross impositions on the Dover
road, (in England.) At Rochester he was charged
2s. 6d. for a very ordinary cold supper; the land-
lady demanded 6s. each, as a "regular thing," for
her trouble in waiting upon the party. At Canter-
bury he gave 3s. for himself and companion, to
the coachman. On arriving at Dover, he gave the
coachman who drove him from Canterbury a very
short distance, 1s. 6d. The coachman smiled, said,
"6s. more, sir, if you please—it is a 'regular
thing'; we have always a shilling each." The
guard, to whom he gave 3s. demanded 10s. as a
"regular thing," without any incense, but with
as much gravity as a baker would ask the price of
a quarter loaf when he has delivered it to a cus-
tomer. Before a passenger leaves Dover, his
things are of course taken to the custom house—
a little boy from the inn may carry a parcel weigh-
ing 20 lbs. for which he demands 1s. or 1s. 6d.; if
you appear surprised he appeals to the Commis-
sioner, who civilly declares it a "regular thing,"
and then the boy asks for something for himself,
because the money already paid goes to his em-
ployer, and he expects 3d. as a "regular thing."
Next comes the commissioner of the inn—Please
to remember the commissioner's name, and then the
custom house officer, for taking the baggage to
the vessel.

If you complain, they reply "it is a 'regular
thing,' sir, fixed by the town." Lastly, comes the
ladder, for descending into the packet—"Six
pence, sir, it is a 'regular thing.'" Thus, from
London to Calais there is nothing but imposition,
against which you complain in vain, because it is
a "regular thing." At the moment in which I
am writing this, the steward of the King George
enters the inn, and declares he must have 23s. for
each passenger to Calais instead of the usual fare,
10s. 6d. because it is a "regular thing" when
there is no steam boat in the harbor, and you have
only Hobson's choice.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following passage is extracted from a speech
of Judge Story, in the late convention of Massa-
chusetts.

"In our country, the highest man is not above
the people; the humblest is not below the people.
Those who are wealthy to day pass to the tomb,
and their children divide their estates. Property
thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates—
No family can, without its own exertions, stand
erect for a long time, under our statute of descen-
t and distributions, the only true and legitimate
agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the
mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long
life of enterprise and industry. Property is con-
tinually changing like the waves of the sea. One
wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast
abyss and seen no more. Another rises, and hav-
ing reached its destined limits, falls gently away,
and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn,
breaks and dies away, silently on the shore. The
richest man among us, may be brought down to
the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely
clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the
highest office in our government; and the poor
man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may
justly indulge the consolation, that if he possesses
talents and virtues, there is no office beyond the
reach of his honorable ambition."

There were once in England an order of people
known by the appellation of Boreders, who carried
the art of cow stealing to its greatest perfection:
In those parts, which are remote from the great
roads, although their plundering habits are now
all laid aside, they still retain much of their old
rude manners and barbarous spirit. An instance
of this we heard of from our companion. A Bor-
derer who was at mortal enmity with one of his
neighbors, fell sick, and being given over, sent for
his enemy, that they might be reconciled. "Ah,"
said he, when the man entered the room, "I am
very bad, very bad, indeed; I've think I shall die."
"Why I hope not," replied his visitor—"to be
sure you are very bad, but for all that, perhaps you
may do yet." "No, no," said the other, "I shall
die; and so I have sent for you that I may not go
out of the world in enmity with any one. So I've
seen, we'll be friends. The quarrel between us is
all over, all over, and so give me your hand."—
Accordingly this token of reconciliation was ex-
changed.

can ever make a spy an heroic character. From
Dolan in the line to Major Andre, and from Ma-
jor Andre to this instrument of Washington, it
has been found impracticable to raise a spy into a
hero. Even the punishment of hanging goes against
all heroic stomachs—the scaffold is a glorious
thing, and may be brought on the stake with safety—
but would even Shakespeare venture the gib-
bet?"

And pray, gentle readers, how much better
founded are 18-20ths of the troubles that afflict
your selves, or the other inhabitants of the world.
How few—how very few, are the real requisites
of life. They bear a fair relation to the little need-
ed after we leave the world. Then a few boards,
a winding sheet, and six feet by two of earth, an-
swer all our purposes. Now thousands of families
live, and enjoy their living, who feed upon less than
is wasted from your supplies.

Cumming wanted honour—wanted fame; wanted
revenge—M. Duffie, several things, not more
reasonable. Arabella is happy or miserable as
she finds that her bonnet is No. 60, and her friend
Charlotte's a few numbers lower or higher—
Ruth is unhappy that she was not invited to De-
borah's party—Jared is unhappy because John
has a house larger and better furnished, although
his own has more room, and is finished in a style
of superlative elegance—Could you stop half
the long faces in the city, and compel them to tell
you the cause of their gloomy and desponding
looks, you would find that their unhappiness had
as little just foundation as Magdalen Stapleton's.
What then? What a question!—Go to!—Be
more rational in what you desire: enjoy the good
things within your power, without vainly sighing
for those beyond it, or making yourselves miserable
on account of fancied misfortune or imaginary ills.

OLD HODGE.

COLLECTANEA.

A REGULAR THING.

A traveller gives the following account of the
exaggerated and gross impositions on the Dover
road, (in England.) At Rochester he was charged
2s. 6d. for a very ordinary cold supper; the land-
lady demanded 6s. each, as a "regular thing," for
her trouble in waiting upon the party. At Canter-
bury he gave 3s. for himself and companion, to
the coachman. On arriving at Dover, he gave the
coachman who drove him from Canterbury a very
short distance, 1s. 6d. The coachman smiled, said,
"6s. more, sir, if you please—it is a 'regular
thing'; we have always a shilling each." The
guard, to whom he gave 3s. demanded 10s. as a
"regular thing," without any incense, but with
as much gravity as a baker would ask the price of
a quarter loaf when he has delivered it to a cus-
tomer. Before a passenger leaves Dover, his
things are of course taken to the custom house—
a little boy from the inn may carry a parcel weigh-
ing 20 lbs. for which he demands 1s. or 1s. 6d.; if
you appear surprised he appeals to the Commis-
sioner, who civilly declares it a "regular thing,"
and then the boy asks for something for himself,
because the money already paid goes to his em-
ployer, and he expects 3d. as a "regular thing."
Next comes the commissioner of the inn—Please
to remember the commissioner's name, and then the
custom house officer, for taking the baggage to
the vessel.

If you complain, they reply "it is a 'regular
thing,' sir, fixed by the town." Lastly, comes the
ladder, for descending into the packet—"Six
pence, sir, it is a 'regular thing.'" Thus, from
London to Calais there is nothing but imposition,
against which you complain in vain, because it is
a "regular thing." At the moment in which I
am writing this, the steward of the King George
enters the inn, and declares he must have 23s. for
each passenger to Calais instead of the usual fare,
10s. 6d. because it is a "regular thing" when
there is no steam boat in the harbor, and you have
only Hobson's choice.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following passage is extracted from a speech
of Judge Story, in the late convention of Massa-
chusetts.

"In our country, the highest man is not above
the people; the humblest is not below the people.
Those who are wealthy to day pass to the tomb,
and their children divide their estates. Property
thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates—
No family can, without its own exertions, stand
erect for a long time, under our statute of descen-
t and distributions, the only true and legitimate
agrarian law. It silently and quietly diss

The following Address to the Youth was annexed to a letter lately received by two friends in this city, from the venerable author; it is a fresh evidence of his unfeigned love for his young friends, and is thought worthy of being generally diffused. After his return home from these parts he has, we learn, been engaged in making a religious visit to the families of his own meeting; it is pleasing to see this devoted servant patiently and firmly pursuing the path of duty amidst good report and evil report, not elated by the one or depressed by the other; for truly, we believe he can adopt the language, "But none of these things move me—neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."

3d Mo. 1823.

"Since penning the foregoing, my mind has been drawn into a renewed feeling of near sympathy and go-pel affection with the dearly beloved youth, not only those of your monthly meeting that fell more particularly under my notice in the family visits I made when with you, but all others of your city, to whom the Lord in the riches of his mercy, is renewing visiting with the day spring from on high, through the immediate manifestation of his love and light in their inner man, as the guardian angel of his presence to guide them and keep them; and as they take heed thereunto, will preserve and keep them from all evil, and will lead them up to the head spring and fountain of living water, of which, when they drink, they will never thirst again after the muddy waters of tradition and education, that stands in the letter that killeth; but their thirst will be continually satiated with the pure water of life, that makes glad all Zion's dedicated and devoted children, and which adds no sorrow with it. And as they give good heed to this holy anointing, which is truth and is no lie, it will lead them off from all dependance on man, whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of; and they will have no need that any man teach them then, but as the same anointing teacheth; it will bring them to see the end of all shadows that stand in outward visible things, let them be ever so great or excellent, and will gather them into itself (the invisible power) to the law of the spirit of life, that sets the soul free from the law of sin and death, and from all condemnation. And may the dear youth dwell near and in this holy principle, in this day of trial and rebuke, for the Lord's hand is stretched out upon the nations, and he will overturn, overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is, and I will give it him. The Lord I believe is about to put an end, and overturn all man's work in religion, and to put an end to all man's forms, creeds, and professions, that stand in man's will and spirit, that *he only*, may come to rule and reign in the hearts of his children, that so all may savingly come to know but one Lord, one faith, and one baptism; one God and Father of all, who is above all, through all, and in you all. May the dearly beloved visited youth press forward toward this blessed and happy state, and come to know an establishment therein, is the sincere and sympathetic desire of their ancient, affectionate, and exercised friend and elder brother,

ELIAS HICKS."

European Intelligence.

WAR IN EUROPE!!

The Packet Ship New-York, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Liverpool, has furnished the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* with regular files of London papers to the evening of the 30th January, and Liverpool to the 1st of February, which afford the following interesting view of the affairs of Europe.

It will be seen that the great question of Peace or War, has in effect been decided. The Ministers of the Allied Powers have left Madrid in the worst possible humor, and the Gani, headed by the Duke of Angoulême, marches upon the Don. The torch of war, which was for a time extinguished at Waterloo, has thus been re-lighted. How far it will spread—whether all Europe will be involved in the conflict—whether the storm will be confined to the Peninsula, or roll onward until the Rhine, the Rume, and the Danube are tinged with blood—or, whether the object of the Allies will be accomplished by a single blow—are questions which time alone can determine. We pretend not to more sagacity than others—but we may be allowed to remind our readers, that we have all along held the language that a rupture of the peace in Europe was to be anticipated at no distant day. Although the events of the continent have at times baffled all calculations, and almost set speculation at defiance, yet we have perceived, or thought that we perceived indications that the peace would not be lasting, and that Europe must bleed afresh—Whatever must be the result great events may be anticipated. The character and temper of the Spanish nation are such, that an easy and bloodless campaign, notwithstanding their present intestine commotions, is not to be reasonably anticipated—and as Ferdinand cannot but be suspected of looking with a favorable eye upon the meditated invasion we should imagine that his head is not in the greatest state of security that could be wished—His cousin of France, likewise may look with his crazy throne, should his troops meet with disaster beyond the Pyrenees.

The most prominent features in the speech delivered by the King of France before the Chamber of Deputies, on the 12th of Jan. are contained in the following paragraphs:

"I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the situation with which the propositions sent to Madrid, have been rejected, LEAVES LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE."

"I have ordered the recall of my Minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my Family, whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invade the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of their King, to preserve that kingdom from ruin, and to reconquer her to Europe."

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the Chambers, was so great that 800 francs was offered for a single admission.

The arrival of the news from Paris, produced great agitation and confusion in London—particularly on the Stock exchange. At an early hour all the passages were crowded with anxious spectators to ascertain the prices at which the funds would open. Consols, which the preceding night,

closed at 73 5/8, soon fell to 74 1/2, but afterwards rose again to 75 1/4. The Spanish Bonds, which the evening before, closed at 40 1/2, opened this morning (the 30th) at 38 1/2, and within a few minutes fell to 36 7/8 3/4. What is rather remarkable, the French funds were improved at Paris by the King's Speech.

By the latest news from Madrid, (Jan. 17) it would appear that the Army of the Faith is not so nearly annihilated as it had been represented to be. We there read that Catalonia and Arragon were never more full of Royalist guerrillas than now—Mirales has made a terrible example at Tarragona by cutting to pieces a constitution 1 battalion which refused to lay down its arms on the first summons. The accounts, however, upon both sides, are to be received with great caution.

A letter from Puycaud, says, the news of war between the sovereigns of Europe and the Cortes, was received by the royalist troops shut up in the facts of Urgel, with the most lively enthusiasm—Acclamations and discharges of artillery rent the air on the occasion; the bells were rung at Castell-Cintat, a village situated between the citadel and the forts, composed of about forty houses, and conveniently situated for making common cause with the besieged.

A letter from Madrid says—All the constitutional orators and writers had told us that the instant the French should pass the Pyrenees, the *factious* would make common cause with the "friends of the system." An intercepted letter of the famous Merino, suddenly extinguishes this hope. He therein orders his Lieutenant, Mendoza, to receive the French as "liberators, faithful subjects of the Bourbons, good Catholics, in a word, as friends."

It was reported at Paris on the 28th, that the three Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have addressed a joint note to the British Government, soliciting her to make a declaration of the principles and policy she intends to adopt in the war between France and Spain.

General Mina, it is said, has given the deadly advice to divide the whole of the forces under his command into bands of one hundred men each, for the purpose of harassing the French by a guerrilla warfare on a grand scale.

A French ministerial paper states that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed; first, by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A. Court. The ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to "the Regency of Spain."

As far as we can learn, the greatest union still prevailed in the Cortes, among all parties, to resist, in case of war, the efforts of foreigners. In the sitting of the 16th, a Deputy made a motion to grant a general amnesty for political offences, including even the accused of the affair of July 7.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been recalled from his embassy at Vienna. Sir Henry Wellesley is appointed to succeed him.

The neutrality of England is still affirmed.—The *Commer* says, "some of our contemporaries have of late inserted statements of increased exertions in the Naval Armaments, which have a tendency to excite apprehensions of hostilities being expected by his majesty's government; we are authorized to state, that there has been no such increase of exertion, and that there has not been the smallest tendency to warlike preparations at any of the Dock yards."

The documents which we publish this evening, may be received as the most extraordinary diplomatic correspondence that has ever taken place in Europe. The tone of fierce defiance assumed by Spain, is evidently calculated to exasperate the allies.

Prince Metternich has lately visited Munich, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance between the Austrian and Bavarian governments, in which it is said he has succeeded.

A Bygone paper of Jan. 18, says, the Patriarch of Lisbon has at length found a suitable retreat for the unfortunate Queen of Portugal. It is said, that a merchant of that city has made an offer of his fine country house, situated some distance from Bayonne. This confirms the report already spread, that the unfortunate Queen means definitively to fix her residence in France.

Mr. Jackson, attached to the English embassy, at Madrid, arrived at Bayonne on the 16th, in 50 hours, and proceeded immediately for Paris. He is said to be charged with an important mission. He left Madrid on the 14th, when all was perfectly tranquil. Sir W. A. Court continued to enjoy the highest consideration at Madrid, and had of late very brilliant assemblies, at which the most distinguished Spanish nobility and diplomatic characters were observed.

The Emperor Alexander was expected to arrive at Warsaw, on the 12th of January, where he would remain until the 19th, and arrive at St. Petersburg on the 27th.

A Dresden paper of January 12, says, the Leipzig Fair is as bad as possible. In consequence of the cold, water has become so scarce, that manufactures are wholly at a stand. At Augustsburg, a pitcher of water costs about 1/2d, and in Hohenstein, the scouring of gowns is prohibited under a penalty of 5 rix dollars.

An Augsburg article of Jan. 21, says, the last letters received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of warlike character, inasmuch as the general persuasion is, that the British Ambassador, Lord Stanford, will fail in the mission which he has gone to fulfil at Constantinople.

In the *Breslau Gazette* a difference of opinion between Austria and Russia is noticed as to the reinstatement of Poland under Saxony. It is also rumored that 30,000 Prussians will enter Poland to replace the Polish army in the event of war with Turkey, and a position on the Danube will be taken by an Austrian army.

Advices from Salonichi, of the 20th of December, have arrived at Belgrade. They write from Seres that detached parties of Chourchid Pachia's army arrived there daily, in the most deplorable condition, returning to their homes. It was inferred from this, that the Greeks must have advanced near to Larissa.

On the 15th of December the Morea enjoyed a degree of tranquillity. The Greeks had collected all their forces in the neighbourhood of Corinth. The military movements had closed in Epirus and Acarnania, as well as in Etolia. The Greeks have resolved to take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to work during the winter at the fortifications of Missolonghi, in order to add as much as possible to the strength of that important place. The direction of these works has been confided to European engineers. It was reported that England would furnish money and artillery.

The central governments of Greece have issued a decree authorising Baron Schochannis Kephais, of Olympia, annual representative in the National council of Greece, and Chronas Dropani, annual representative in the same council, their authorized agents, to borrow for the account of Greece, of the Oriental currency, the sum of 150,000 florins, Augsburg currency.

A vessel arrived at Malta on the 16th of December, which left Napoli di Romania on the 6th of December, states, that that important fortress was at that time in the hands of the Greeks. The Turks capitulated, and were allowed to take away the third part of the considerable property that had been amassed there.

We find an extract from a letter from Algiers, in which it is reported that the flotilla fitting out there, destined for the Morea, to replace such of the Algerine vessels as have been damaged or destroyed by the Greeks. The squadron consists of 6 vessels of war of various sizes, four of which are nearly completed. The Algerines are much exasperated with their recent loss.

The probability of a war between Algiers and Spain increased—the former considering it lawful to capture every thing under the flag of the latter. From Odessa the letters are dated on the 31st December. Amongst the Russian officers there was a general idea of a war with Turkey, as soon as the weather permitted, and the necessary preparations were made.

A letter from Persia, dated Taberis, Sept. 20, gives the following particulars of a great battle between the Persians and Turks, in which the army of the latter, amounting to 52,000 men, was totally defeated.

Late advices from Syria give a deplorable account of the situation of the inhabitants who survived the first shocks of the earthquake. In addition to the sufferings produced by hunger, disease, and exposure, arising from the number of dead bodies that obliged them to leave the camp they had formed in the neighbourhood of the towns, abandoning all hope of any recovery of their property, and reluctantly forsaking their habitations, their home, and the tombs of their ancestors!

The King of Great Britain was so much indignant that it was supposed he would not be able to open the session of Parliament in person. His majesty, however, was on the recovery.

Mr. Canning has resigned his place in the house of commons as Representative for Liverpool. He has done this from a conviction that he cannot discharge his duties to his constituents, and at the same time his duties as a Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, has accepted the vacant Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, which has excited deep and general regret at Glasgow.

Mr. Abernethy has addressed, it is said, a letter to the Secretary of State, on the necessity of repealing the late act of parliament, which subjects Resurrection men (as they are called) to severe punishment for violating the sanctity of the tomb. Under the present restrictions, dead bodies are become very scarce in London, and some of the dissecting rooms are absolutely without an adult subject.

A swindling establishment of immense magnitude has lately been discovered in London, in consequence of the non-performance of its engagements. They have had branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, in Scotland, and in several parts of the continent. Their debts, it is stated, amount to 200,000l. We understand that several of the parties are in custody.

The celebrated Dr. Charles Hutton, F. R. S. died at his house in Bedford Row, on the 21st, in the 86th year of his age.

OFFICIAL NOTES.

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel.

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit on the 6th current, to His Excellency Senor San Miguel, Secretary of State to His Most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his Court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the King, his master, by declaring to the Spanish Minister that His Prussian Majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards His Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the King, his august Sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which His Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be on the road to ruin, and plunging into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurance of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the Note, which your Excellency transmitted to me under the date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of His Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian States are not less ardent than those manifested by His Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated the Palace, January 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of His Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to your Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That Communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a Government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of His Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its soul authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other States the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that His Excellency Senor San Miguel, will send him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The COUNT DE BULGARA.

Madrid, Dec. 23, (Jan. 9).

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th instant, and, limiting myself for my sole reply to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish Government, I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports which you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.

January 11.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Allied Sovereigns assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience obliged them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has had the honor of making known to Colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to His Most Catholic Majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the Emperor.

The reply which his Excellency gave to this verbal communication, proves that the intentions of his Majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offer undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations he has been the subject of.

Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the Court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the course of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so most esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his mission is terminated; and requests that his Excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) Count BRUNETTI.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the Government of His Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you, by Royal order, the proposals which you have required.

I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count De Bulgara, the Russian Charge d'Affaires to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

Sir, I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my Government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a Government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be, &c.

Weekly Compendium.

A frame building in Prince street, New-York, occupied by Mr. Toon y, publisher of the *Shamrock*, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Captain Hubbs from Havana, arrived at the port of New-York, informs that Com. Porter, with his squadron, had arrived out, and taken possession of Key West.

Freshet.—The late heavy rains have caused a great freshet, and done much damage in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Many bridges and mills have been swept off. At Norwich, a number of stores, the Methodist church, an oil mill, and a quantity of flax seed were washed away.

The Providence Patriot says, the bridge on the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Road at Natic, the bridge on the old Road called Natic bridge in Onleyville, were carried away. Several other bridges were injured, and the Pawtucket bridge, it was expected, would give way.

The Capital Square or enclosure at Washington city, contains twenty acres and one eighth, which is surrounded by an iron railing resting on a stone wall. The area of the Capitol is more than an acre and a half; the residue is either laid out, or meant to be laid out and improved as a shrubbery and public walk. The length of the outer foot way round the whole, is three quarters of a mile.

Murder.—Isaiah Riley, a black man, of Burlington county, N. J. last week committed the horrid act of murdering a child of one year old, belonging to his wife.—He has, as yet, escaped from justice, but it is hoped will soon be apprehended: he had on a blue roundabout, light pantaloons, and shoes with wooden soles.

A physician in town, says the Portland Statesman, has mentioned to us a fact worth noticing, that many formidable diseases among males, with which the medical profession has to contend, often arise from wearing tight cravats. The following he enumerates as some which have arisen from this source, viz. Apoplexy—Epilepsy—Palsy—Bleeding at the nose—Polypus—Deafness—Head-ache—Night Mare—Diseases of the Heart—Convulsions, &c.

Diplomatic Intelligence.—Baron Heeckeren is appointed Charge d'Affaires from the Netherlands, at Washington, in the room of Viscount Quabecq, who is gone in the same quality to Spain. Mr. Grehm, the late Prussian Minister, resident at Washington, returns in the spring, with the same quality.

In Lexington, (Ken.) during the last year, a new Methodist Meeting House has been completed, being the ninth place of public worship built in that town. A Lunatic Asylum is about being built, and a new Masonic Hall is under way. An iron railing has been erected round court house square. Several streets are to be paved, and a Medical College is to be erected.

Riot at New Haven.—The Litchfield American Eagle, of Monday, says—We understand a serious riot took place at New-Haven a few days since, between the students of Yale College and some of the citizens. The particulars we have not learned, but understand that it was very serious. Two or three hundred students being engaged therein, proceeded to great lengths. Some bruised limbs and bloody faces was the result. Some of the students engaged have left town.

It is stated in the Hebrew Intelligencer, published in London, that M. Hirschel, Jewish Banker at Trieste, had died, leaving his Son a fortune of twelve millions of francs.

The Bark Manufactory of Doctor John Brinkloe, at Milford, (Delaware,) was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of the third inst. supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at two thousand dollars.

From the Report of the New-York Savings Bank, for the year 1822, it appears, that, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 6,629 deposits were made, amounting to \$351,493 40 cents—1,539 of the accounts were new; 20,600 were invested; about 181,000 were drawn out, and 272 accounts were closed. The largest deposits was one of \$3000, and the deposits of small sums were very numerous. Notwithstanding the intense

A new law of Massachusetts, which imposes a penalty of not less than 10/1000 on any person who shall sell, offer, or give away any lottery tickets, or shall draw or concern in the drawing of any lottery, is not authorized by the laws of the State. By a late report of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it appears, that the total number of churches, in Great-Britain and Ireland, is 232,370, and the number of members there 970. In the United States west of the thousand members, about four hundred and nearly one thousand local preachers.

The "literary remains" of the celebrated dramatist Stephen Jameson, about to be published in England. The still more celebrated Mrs. Jameson, has in the press, *An Abridgement of Paradise Lost*. The task which she has formed is singular, and might, we have been deemed altogether extraordinary.

A woman recently died suddenly in New-York, one of her friends deposed before the coroner, that she came to her end by a fit of temper.

The new Russian Minister to the United States, Baron Thuyll, and his wife, J. Walfenstein, Esq. Secretary of Legation, arrived at New-York in the *Palmer* on Monday evening last. He was lately seated in the English Church, and proved by affidavit, that his month, who is rather weak in mind, has the habit of whipping her husband, both in bed and when he is out of bed, and that she will whip for that purpose.

The weather has been extremely cold as far south as Mobile. On the 10th the mercury was only 4 degrees above zero, and for several days it ranged from 10 to 10 degrees. The Mobile editors state that the zones are shifting, and that there are about exchanging winters with Canada.

A citizen of Monroe County, Geo. namedbury Chapman, was shot on the 23d of west side of Flint river, by an Indian, a lad 13 years of age. He was pursued, and shot examination by the chiefs of the Muscogee tribe, to which he belonged, was condemned to death, which was accordingly executed.

A soldier, named Layton, lately deserted from Montreal, taking with him a horse of his Colonel, and about \$300 cash, which he found in the Col's desk. The crop of Tobacco in Maryland, 1821, and exported in 1822, is stated to be 100,000 bushels.

A bridge has been erected over the Schuylkill, at Pawling's ford, in the arches, one of 165 feet, and one of 110 feet.

An Impostor.—The Rochester Telegraph contains an advertisement, signed Nathan K. in February, and passed himself off for him. He succeeded in obtaining some money on the 18th of February, took the horse and rider of the advertiser, and his son, and after years, and neither have been heard of since.

It appears that the provincial legislature of Upper Canada is equally divided on the question of a union of the two provinces.

The Young Napoleon.—Sir Thomas Lawrence has made an exquisite drawing of Young Napoleon, which it is said, is not only a most beautiful specimen of art, but a remarkably correct likeness. The resemblance to his father is also apparent throughout the whole range of features, that it is said to be impossible even stranger to see the drawing without immediately recognizing it as the portrait of young Napoleon. It is said that two hundred and several Scotch families, are making preparations to emigrate to Upper Canada in a body, ensuing spring.

A Raft of Timber, containing about freight of twenty bales of Cotton, was on the river at Mobile, on the 8th current.

In the Legislature of Upper Canada, a question of the proposed union of the provinces, has been postponed for the purpose of taking the sense of the people upon it. The Quebec Gazette, complains that the American fishermen are in the habit of encroaching upon their rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Gazette thinks that sure means ought to be taken to define well as possible the limits within which they should be restrained, as well as the exact privileges they are entitled to enjoy if they enjoy any, and these limits and privileges should be made well known to the Fishermen, as the means for ensuring monstrosity and punishment, whenever violation of them took place.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Alvarado, January, 1823, to his friend in Washington. "The famous Santa Anna, and all party, are now closely besieged in the city of Vera Cruz. A new Congress has been installed, who are now proceeding to a constitution, with a perfect reciprocal understanding, and the whole country except only Vera Cruz, which will be in the hands of the Emperor in a few days, is a state of perfect tranquillity."

Extract of a letter, dated

"A schr. arrived yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, a short passage, by which we learn, that the monster Morales, is in a complete rage, that his situation is most critical, because the Gracia and Corra, that the troops he left for the protection of the latter place had struck the standard and displayed that of the Republic. General Erlaneta and Montolio, are mounting on him with a force which will overcome him, and that he is completely lost, in the belief of Porto Cavallo is closely invested by an efficient force by land and sea. A few since a French sloop of war, having under command a brig of her nation, laden with supplies, tempted to enter; they were both turned out by the blockading ships and had arrived at Vera Cruz."

In the London Times we find the following extract of a letter from Valparaiso, under date August 7. "Our naval commanders seem to have here only to make money, and it must be admitted they attend to their business. The Commodore also attends to his, and seems to think it to protect the blockade, has declared that he considers the blockade as a coast as decreed by the government of Chile, and that he will not be influenced by any other power."

A young man, a clerk in the office of the

Extract of a letter from

is H. Gonzalez, of the dated Valparaiso, January 1823. "The Americans, particularly my arrival here, the Americans, complained of insults, several had been stolen in their streets, in their threats of vengeance, a pirate. The authorities, civil and do every thing, tranquility, and a good understanding between the Spaniards and Americans, scarcely been heard of since, and the blow given them, have been informed that, of one's escaping from against them. A plant, coast, about fifteen miles, that, a few days since, he obtained two vessels burned by the crew must have been destroyed, yet reached the shore. The rascals come near me. From and others, they mark me out, they can reach me; now thing is to be apprehended. They can only triumph by the nation, and they shall not have their vengeance upon me."

EXECUTION OF

Ten pirates were hanged, on the 7th of February, of the ten, says the *Journal*, included in the death were placed on the scaffold, and the drop was let fall, being an immensely heavy rope and fell to the ground. Hernandez struggled much convulsed. The other nine were hanged, and Miguel were apparent the drop fell. Eucally, one convulsion, and all were dead. Nondre recovered from his nine lifeless companions, he gave an agonizing writhing his hands and screaming; they kill me with good Christians, protect me! Oh! protect me. Is there killed no one; neither French, nor any other, protect me! mercy; he lifted his eyes to heaven, and land. Upon being asked was for a long period, was a very powerful man. The scene was awful and will live long in the recollection of those who witnessed it. May it have the effect the law proposes; may it prevent a repetition of atrocious deeds for which culprits suffered."

Local Affairs.

The prisoners confined in street goal, made a third attempt, during the last, during diving service on the canal adjoining Sixth street. They were recommended named Rogers, for some offense committed previous. After securing attendance, they proceeded to the wall with pick-axes, previously secreted for this purpose, and by the prompt assistance of many, repaired to the spot on the ground of the ringleaders in the scene. Powerful Men.—On Monday evening, the Patterson exhibited to his enormous weight of one hundred and thirty pounds. This is said to be the most powerful man in this city, who has been exhibited in Europe. The large image of him was found among the curiosities of the

A young man, a clerk in the office of the

Some sounds arise to vex the
Some wanting silence, *silence*
More loud themselves, contend
And noisy *silence* echoes all

For instance, a late ride
the